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Agenda item 160

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

**Security Council
Fifty-seventh year**

**Letter dated 25 October 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit herewith to you the text of a statement by an official source at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar dated 25 October 2002, in which it expressed its rejection and condemnation of the holding of innocent civilians in a Moscow theatre (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 160, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamal Nassir **Al-Bader**
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.



**Annex to the letter dated 25 October 2002 from the
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Qatar
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]

**Qatar repudiates and condemns the seizure of innocent civilians
in Moscow**

Qatar has repudiated and condemned the seizure of innocent civilians at a theatre in Moscow.

The official spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has stated the position of the State of Qatar repudiating and condemning the terrorization and confinement of innocent civilians as an act incompatible with all religious precepts and human values.

The spokesman said that the State of Qatar was hopeful that this distressing incident would be brought to a safe conclusion and that the hostages would be released as quickly as possible and without bloodshed.

25 October 2002

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Letter dated 25 October 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward herewith the statement on the withdrawal of Rwandan troops from the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the Third Party Verification Mechanism (TPVM) (see annex).

This statement is formal evidence against the negative propaganda pronounced by Leonard She Okitundu, the Foreign Affairs Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on 24 October 2002 in the Security Council meeting. The total withdrawal of Rwanda Defence Forces was completed on 5 October 2002.

I would be grateful if this statement is published and circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Anastase Gasana**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 25 October 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement on the withdrawal of Rwandan troops from the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the Third Party Verification Mechanism (TPVM)

The TPVM together with MONUC was able to monitor the withdrawal of the Rwandan armed forces (RPA) from the East of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) into Rwanda. The different verifications teams were able to monitor the withdrawal of the troops with their military hardware from the different assembly points. The troops withdrew by air and by land and the teams were able to monitor their entry at the various border posts and airports.

The withdrawal process of the Rwandan Patriotic Army forces that started on the 17 September 2002, was completed on the 5 October 2002 when the last 1, 152 troops crossed of the Eastern DRC border post of Goma into Rwanda.

The formal event marking the completion of the withdrawal in Goma was witnessed by the TPVM, MONUC, JMC, and the diplomatic corps. The TPVM monitored the withdrawal of 20,593 troops in total. This number was 2,807 short of the total figure of 23,400 troops in the DRC as declared by the RPA Military Command.

The TPVM and MONUC requested an explanation for the discrepancy indicated above. A response was received formally two days later from the RPA that indicated that a total of 1925 soldiers on pass, 355 who were hospitalized, 436 were on training courses, 47 were in detention while 44 soldiers fell in battle.

TPVM can therefore confirm that all troops withdrew with their personal weapons and large quantities of ammunition. Heavier weaponry such as machine guns, rocket launchers, rocket propelled grenade launchers, rocket propelled grenade launchers and mortars, as well as armoured and other vehicles, anti-aircraft weapons which were also airlifted and monitored by our verification teams.

In accordance with the Pretoria Agreement and its Programme of Implementation in which the verification responsibility of the Third Party was spelt out, the TPVM wishes to state that the declared Rwandan figures and those withdrawn as verified; 23,400 have since left the territory of the DRC.

The TPVM would like to invite all interested parties who continue to make claims and allegations about the RPA troop withdrawal, to formally supply us with concrete and verifiable information on these allegations in writing and address them to the TPVM, and stop acting irresponsibly to further fan the flames of conflict in this region.

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Letter dated 28 October 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Following the statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 24 October 2002 in the Security Council during the public meeting devoted to presentation of the final report of the Expert Panel on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and on the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to send you this letter in protest at his allegations.

The Government of the Rwandese Republic considers Mr. Okitundu's statement to be a provocation. It shows how little will the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has shown to implement the Lusaka and Pretoria Peace Agreements.

The persistent denial of Rwanda's security concerns by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is evidence of its bad faith and pertinacity in continuing to cooperate with the forces of genocide, the ex-FAR and the Interahamwe militiamen in their endeavour to destabilize Rwanda in violation of all the Agreements signed and despite the good will shown by the Rwandan Government to fulfil its commitments, including the total withdrawal of its troops from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has once again failed to fulfil its commitments with respect to the promises of peace so loudly proclaimed at Pretoria before the entire international community.

The Government of Rwanda is concerned at the attitude of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, not only because of Mr. Okitundu's statement to the Council but also because of the Kinshasa Government's usual political speech, which contains a veritable appeal to hatred and constitutes a veritable provocation. We hereby appeal to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to stop demonizing the Rwandan Government. We also ask it to behave like a responsible Government that complies with its international obligations. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo should demonstrate its good will by acknowledging the positive actions taken by the Rwandan Government, especially the total withdrawal of Rwandan forces from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This withdrawal took place from 17 September to 5 October 2002 and was observed by the diplomatic corps accredited to Kigali, the Joint Military Commission and the United Nations Organization Mission in the



Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). It was also acknowledged by the third party's verification procedures.

In his statement to the Council on 24 October, Mr. Okitundu said: "At the beginning of this month, the Tanzanian authorities intercepted a cargo of 36 tons of coltan, which Rwanda intended to ship through the port of Dar es Salaam. This is tangible evidence that some Mafia networks have not been dismantled, on the contrary". This statement is completely unfounded and is further evidence of the strategy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which wants to continue its defamatory and demonizing campaign against the Rwandan Government, contrary to the principle of good neighbourliness and the prospect of cooperation.

This is in no way evidence of traffic in Congolese coltan, as it is well known not only that Rwanda has coltan on its own territory but also that all exports from and imports to Rwanda transit either through Tanzania or through Kenya, through the ports of Dar es Salaam and Mombassa.

In its report (S/1998/1096) of 18 November 1998 on arms trafficking in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ambassador Kassem acknowledged the existence of arms trafficking networks in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and at the same time acknowledged the actual existence of the forces of genocide, the ex-FAR and the Interahamwe militiamen operating on the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the threat they pose on the borders of the Republic of Rwanda. It is therefore surprising and contradictory now that Mr. Kassem, in another report on a different subject four years later, should completely ignore the existence of Rwanda's security concerns related to the presence of *génocidaires* on the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo who have always cooperated and continue to cooperate closely with its Government to complete the genocide planned since 1959 in collaboration with foreign forces and given final implementation in 1994.

Yet these security concerns are recognized by the entire international community, the Security Council and the Lusaka and Pretoria Agreements. It is therefore inconceivable that Ambassador Kassem and Mr. Okitundu should have forgotten the results of the investigation that were made public in report S/1998/1096 of 18 November 1998.

This deliberate or imposed contradiction can therefore only be laid at the door of political motives and external political manipulation.

In view of the above, I should like to request you kindly to exert the necessary pressure to induce the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to:

- Behave like a Government that is worthy, responsible and respectful of international commitments and the sovereignty of its neighbours;
- Stop its campaign of demonization and its defamatory talk against the Rwandan Government;
- Cease its moral and material assistance to the Interahamwe militiamen and the ex-FAR;

- Comply with all the provisions of the Lusaka and Pretoria Agreements and not take advantage of the withdrawal of Rwandan troops to re-supply the ex-FAR and Interahamwe militiamen and thereby threaten Rwandan territory;
- Refrain from any provocation that might unleash renewed hostilities and compromise the Lusaka and Pretoria Agreements and the prospects of peace in the Great Lakes region.

Despite the constant provocation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Rwandan Government remains committed to promoting peace and security in Central Africa and the Great Lakes region. It reiterates that it is fully available and ready to cooperate with the Security Council, the third party and the countries of the region in order to find solutions that are satisfactory to all parties and a lasting peace in the region.

The Rwandan Government continues to follow the development of the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo attentively and impatiently awaits positive signs concerning respect for the demobilization process and disarmament of the Interahamwe militiamen and the ex-FAR, and their repatriation to Rwanda.

However, in view of the negative signs with respect to the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Rwandan Government reserves the right to assume its responsibilities in the face of a possible attempt to cause destabilization or to threaten its territory and people.

We should be grateful if you would kindly arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Anastase Gasana**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

**Security Council**

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Letter dated 28 October 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

My Government requests the Security Council to condemn the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which launched attacks, with former members of the Rwandan Armed Forces (ex-FAR), Interahamwe and Mai-Mai, on the town of Uvira in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in violation of the Pretoria peace agreement.

Rwanda denies all the reports, which are entirely baseless, transmitted to the Security Council by the Kinshasa Government, which seeks to implicate the Rwandan defence forces in the retaking of Uvira by the Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie/Goma (RCD/Goma) on Saturday, 19 October 2002.

My Government would point out to the Security Council that it has withdrawn all its troops from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and that to date it has not redeployed its troops in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and has none within the ranks of RCD/Goma.

Accordingly, Rwanda declares that the letter dated 22 October 2002 and its annex (S/2002/1182) from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council is false, null and void. Rwanda has honoured all its commitments. It is the Democratic Republic of the Congo which remains intransigent with regard to the peace agreements, which it nonetheless signed advisedly.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Anastase Gasana**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative





Security Council

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29 October 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 28 October 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 26 October 2002 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the violations of the demilitarized zone that were committed by United States and British warplanes in the period from 14 September to 11 October 2002.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed A. Aldouri
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 28 October 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our letter of 22 September 2002 (S/2002/1071, annex), I should like to inform you that in the period from 14 September to 11 October 2002 United States and British warplanes flying from bases in Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and by way of the demilitarized zone monitored by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) committed 884 hostile violations of our international boundaries. As shown in the table appended to this letter, the relevant Iraqi agencies have determined that the violations committed were as follows:

1. Armed aerial activity by the United States and the United Kingdom, violating our international boundaries from Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and by way of the demilitarized zone, comprised 884 armed sorties in the Dhi Qar, Muthanna, Basrah, Maysan, Qadisiyah, Najaf, Anbar, Karbala', Wasit and Babil governorates.
2. Our technical systems identified the aircraft violating Iraq's airspace on a daily basis as American F-14s, F-15s, F-16s and F-18s and British Tornados.
3. An AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace provided support to all of the United States and British aircraft that carried out armed and hostile sorties, violating Iraq's airspace by way of the demilitarized zone.
4. From 14 September to 11 October 2002, a total of 21 remotely piloted aircraft violated Iraq's airspace from United States and British bases in Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and by way of the demilitarized zone.

All of the violations in question were committed by way of the demilitarized zone in which UNIKOM is stationed. One of UNIKOM's primary responsibilities is to monitor such hostile military operations and to report them and endeavour to halt them immediately.

One of the primary tasks of UNIKOM is to record such violations accurately, determining the type and nationality of the aircraft. We therefore urge the United Nations Secretariat to provide UNIKOM with systems capable of detecting all of the violations so that it can notify the Security Council to take the necessary measures to halt these infringements forthwith. In another respect, even if UNIKOM did not have the systems needed to identify the type and nationality of these aircraft, the fact that they come from the direction of Kuwait confirms that they are those of the United States and the United Kingdom. Your report on UNIKOM for the period from 28 March to 4 September 2001 (S/2001/913) indicates as much, and paragraph 6 states that "[it should be noted] that the mission's inability to identify the States responsible for conducting such flights is in no way to be understood as condoning them". You also state in the report that the United States and the United Kingdom have acknowledged that they are continuing to enforce a no-flight zone in southern Iraq.

I accordingly urge you once more to instruct UNIKOM to perform its duties in full, to report these violations to the Security Council through you as soon as they occur and to specify the number and type of United States and British warplanes that

violate the demilitarized zone, contravene the Security Council resolutions establishing the zone and commit aggression against Iraq, given that this constitutes State terrorism and wanton aggression against Iraq and against its people, its sovereignty and its territorial integrity, as well as against United Nations peacekeeping operations. I also ask you to alert the Security Council to its responsibility to halt this aggression and ensure that its perpetrators are held fully accountable for it under international law and in accordance with the Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq.

(Signed) Naji Sabri
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure**Hostile aerial activity violating Iraq's international boundaries
from Kuwait and by way of the demilitarized zone, 14 September-
11 October 2002**

<i>Date</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Sorties</i>	<i>Altitude (metres)</i>	<i>Speed (km/h)</i>	<i>Areas overflown</i>
14 September- 11 October	Kuwait	0715- 1635	F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado, drone	884, and 21 drones	7,000-11,000	180-780	Basrah, Busayyah, Salman, Artawi, Lasaf, Ashbajah, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Samawah, Najaf, Hayy, Diwaniyah, Hashimiyah, Kut, Nu'maniyah, Karbala', Nukhayb, Rutbah, Hillah